

56-1483

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for not applicable. For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Bogue Falaya Park
Other Names/Site Number: Wayside Park
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & Number: 213 Park Dr.
City or town: Covington State: LA County: St. Tammany
Not for Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national state local

Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Kristin P. Sanders

6/16/17

Signature of certifying official/Title: Kristin Sanders, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism
(Deputy)

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title:

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, explain: _____

[Handwritten Signature]

8-17-2017

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public – Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – State
<input type="checkbox"/>	Public – Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	District
<input type="checkbox"/>	Site
<input type="checkbox"/>	Structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Non-contributing	
1	2	Buildings
1	1	Sites
	1	Structures
2	0	Objects
4	4	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Recreation and Culture: Outdoor Recreation, Park

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Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.): Recreation and Culture: Outdoor Recreation, Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.): No Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: concrete block, brick piers

walls: weatherboard

roof: wood, shingle

other: glass, brick, cast iron

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Bogue Falaya Park is located on the eastern side of the city of Covington, Louisiana on the banks of the Falaya River. A thirteen-acre park located at the end of N. New Hampshire Street with a natural boundary of the river to the east and the suburban neighborhood to the west. Within the park are two significant structures, the main being the pavilion situated at the end of the turning circle/ parking lot area within the park. The dominant feature of the park, the current pavilion was constructed in 1915 and has acted continuously as an important community gathering center for the city of Covington. The second are the gates to the park, donated in 1920 by a Dr. Lawrence Stevenson. The remaining features of the gate include brick and mortar posts with marble plaques and three cast iron cannon balls a top each post. Originally larger, they have been receded to allow for vehicle access to the park. In addition to these primary features, there is also an original lifeguard chair dating to approximately the 1950s. A dilapidated concession stand and newer construction wooden playground are also on the site and are non-contributing elements to the park. The park offers a variety of vegetation featuring several live oak and long leaf yellow pine trees throughout. Each of these contributing structures and the landscape retains their integrity and are eligible for listing the on the National Register.

Narrative Description

Bogue Falaya Park, located within the city limits of Covington, Louisiana, was opened on July 1, 1909, along the banks of the Bogue Falaya River. Already a popular recreation site because of the river, the park developed into a central gathering space for community members of Covington. The original pavilion was built in 1907 and was destroyed in a storm in 1915. The existing pavilion was constructed that same year to replace the damaged original. The pavilion is a free-standing wood construction building located at the end of the parking lot turning circle and serves as the focal point in the park.

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Pavilion, Contributing Building (See Photos 1-8)

The pavilion is a one-story structure and is dominated by a large open air room. The North (front) elevation of the pavilion features an original brick pier foundation that was later filled in with cement block and painted with a dark green paint. There are five visible brick foundation piers on this elevation. The center left of this elevation is where the main opening to the interior is located. A set of five wooden stairs with a railing on both sides brings visitors up to a small inset doorway with wood trim painted the color tan. This entryway is inset and is surrounded by white vertical boards with the same tan trim and baseboards encompassing it. Above the foundation begins horizontal boards painted in the same dark green. Above this is an open-air element with wooden posts supporting the ceiling. There are five of these posts on this elevation. Above this is the uppermost section of the façade that features vertical board and batten system boards stretching across this elevation. The roof is a shingled hipped roof with exposed rafter tails and a top gable with a dormer vent for the attic. To the left and set back from the main façade is a small side gable structure with a small door to what was the concession area. This features the same brick pier foundation, followed by the horizontal boards, finished with the vertical board and batten wall system on the exterior. This section, like the main façade, is trimmed with tan wooden trim elements.

The east elevation is largely obscured by the addition of the wooden wheelchair ramp that extends from beyond the front façade to the middle of the east elevation and meets up with the porch area. The ramp is a simple wood construction with lattice work under the ramp and porch. The ramp and porch both feature a wooden railing. While the ramp does cover up portions of this elevation, it is clearly of modern construction and could be removed without doing harm to the original construction of the building. The foundation of this elevation matches the front with the original brick piers. Instead of infilling with cement block, this elevation has been filled in with more bricks. This entire façade is painted the same green color as the north elevation. The exterior walls of this elevation are horizontal wood boards, which match the lower elements on the front façade. Working from left to right there are three, double hung, 6/6 windows followed by an inset doorway in the (relative) middle of this elevation. This doorway features a white wooden door with a tan door surround. The inset area for the door is the same as the North elevation with white vertical boards. It appears the door frame has been altered as there is evidence of the existing door frame which protrudes above the existing. To the right of this is the entrance to the handicapped bathroom on the porch. The next window is immediately to the right of this and is close to the top of the exterior wall. This window is an inoperable 6/6 single wooden window for the bathroom. To the right of this is a currently enclosed concession opening featuring built in wooden enclosures, much like shutters. The roof matches the description of the North elevation and is slightly extended to cover the porch construction.

The west elevation features the brick pier foundation system with cement block utilized as in-fill between the brick piers. There are three ventilation openings in the foundation on this elevation. Above this is the horizontal system of boards painted the same green as the other elevations. The façade then opens up into the open-air element with five evenly-spaced wooden support beams painted tan. Above this is the vertical board and batten board. To the right of the open-air element is a large opening which accesses the restroom areas. This is closed off with three boards to prevent access. This area might have previously featured a set of stairs for access. To the right of this is a set of three 6/6 double-hung wooden sash windows. The roof is of the same material and features the same exposed rafter tails. To the far back on this elevation is a small flat -roofed structure with horizontal boards as the cladding where the park manger lives. This structure features a small metal porch roof and one new 6/6 double-hung window.

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The south (rear) elevation is inaccessible, however, does feature the same foundation and horizontal wood cladding that is seen on the other elevations. To the rear of the building are other small new construction sheds to store materials for the maintenance of the park (these are considered non-contributing).

The interior space from the front entrance opens into a large square area with low wooden benches along the perimeter. The back wall contains two sets of double doors, behind which is now storage/prepping area. This space was originally where visitors would rent swimming equipment and housed the changing areas for each sex. To the right and left of these doors are the current restrooms. A later addition, on the back-left section of the pavilion facing the back wall is a handicapped accessible restroom. To the left of the main structure is a low side addition, which used to serve as the concession area.

The pavilion is primarily made of wood with a basic wood frame, weatherboard siding, and interior wood flooring and ceiling painted slightly differing shades of blue. The interior doors are painted white and include mostly original hardware.

The pavilion has been maintained and repainted on a regular basis. The most recent, documented, major renovation on the structure was in 1984. The wheelchair ramp and restroom were a major change to the pavilion in the early 2000s. The pavilion remains largely in the same form, but now has different uses. The primary change in use of the space is the conversion of the concession area on the East wall and the back area which was formerly the changing rooms and rental counter which are both currently used for storage. Despite the change in use and slight modifications for restrooms and wheelchair ramp, the building retains a high degree of historic integrity for location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feel and association. It has been continually used by the community for over 100 years and its historic features have been retained while also updating certain aspects of the building for modern uses.

The pavilion is a contributing structure as it is over 50 years old and retains much of its integrity from its construction in 1915, with some modifications and upgrades as stated above.

Gates, Contributing Objects (See Photos 11-14)

The gates are the next significant structure in the park and lie at the only vehicle access entrance to the park at the end of N. New Hampshire Street. Constructed in 1920 the gates were a gift to the park by Dr. Stevenson and were dedicated to his parents and the Rebel Ram Manassas, which was a submarine that served in the civil war to defend Louisiana.

Each of the two sides of the gate sit on a concrete footer. The focal points of the gate are two red-brick and mortar structures with a square concrete footer and a marble base. The brick construction steps in at three points. The brick structure is one layer of four stretchers, a layer of two headers at either end with three stretchers between to begin. The brick work then changes to become three horizontal stacked stretchers followed by two sets of three vertical stretchers, and then another set of three horizontal stacked stretchers. This pattern changes on the next level to the three vertical on either end with two sets of horizontal in the center. This repeats, only interrupted by the marble plaque in the center of the brick work. The top layer is ten vertical bricks with a marble capstone on top. On the capstone are three cast iron cannon balls.

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To the right side of each of these brick structures are low stone masonry walls which curve out and back to then straighten out and end with a small square tower of stone. These stones are rough cut and rectangular. The back side of these stone walls are covered in what appears to be Portland cement.

The east and west gates and pillars are identical, although, only the east pillar includes marble plaques with inscription. On the southern elevation of the eastern gate the plaque reads "Original Park Gates erected 1920, Restored 2007" and features a carving of the gates on the top of the plaque. The east and west elevations include a cement placeholder for the plaque. The north elevation has a marble plaque with a carving of the Rebel Ram Manassas and reads "My Parents, Projectors of the Rebel Ram Manassas, Defender of Louisiana in The Civil War, Dr. Stevenson, 1920". The eastern gate does not feature any plaques, but does have cement place holders on each elevation within the brick structure.

Originally the gates had iron gates to enclose the park. These were removed with the increase in vehicle traffic to the park. Over the years, the gates were vandalized and fell into disrepair. The cannonballs were stolen and the plaques damaged. In 2007, the gates and plaques underwent restoration. The cannonballs were replaced with ones to match. The gates are contributing objects as, although they have been restored with the cannonballs replaced, they are over 50 years old and retain their historic integrity.

The Park, Contributing Site (See Photo 18)

The area is mostly sand with the only paved areas being the driveway into the park and turnaround area directly in front of the pavilion. The turnaround area features a small sculpture, stone benches, and is the most manicured/planned area in terms of vegetation. The park has many trees most of which are cypress, oak, or long leaf yellow pine, which are common to the area. The ground is primarily sand, with some small growth of grasses. As it was always meant to be a recreational space and not a designed landscape, the park still retains its integrity as a contributing site and is the only resource of the park itself that dates to the original opening in 1909.

Lifeguard Chair (See Photo 19)

The lifeguard chair is a contributing object. The wooden portions of the chair (seat and back) have rotted away, but one can still easily tell that this was a lifeguard chair. It stands on the banks of the Bogue Falaya River and helps to illustrate the recreational aspect that the park and river played. It is constructed of pipe metal and fits the typical design of a lifeguard chair, being taller so that that lifeguard could see over crowds and well into the water. It dates to the 1950s and is thus, within the period of significance for the park.

Non-contributing Resources (See Photos 15-17)

The park also features a wooden playground directly to the east of the pavilion (non-contributing site), an additional smaller new construction cement block pavilion close to the entrance (non-contributing building), a dilapidated cement block structure that was once an additional concession/picnic area towards the banks of the river in the middle of the park (non-contributing structure), and several scattered picnic tables. The picnic tables are non-contributing, but are not permanent and are movable and thus, are not included in the resource count. Non-contributing

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resources in the park either do not meet the 50 year requirement or do not retain enough of their original integrity, as in the case of the concession/picnic structure.

Integrity

Although aspects of the park have been updated to improve the usability of the park, the integrity of design, feeling, landscape setting, craftsmanship and material remains intact and the park would be recognizable to someone from the historic period.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

x	A	Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
	B	Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
	C	Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
	D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

Criteria Considerations:

	A	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
	B	Removed from its original location
	C	A birthplace or grave
	D	A cemetery
	E	A reconstructed building, object, or structure
	F	A commemorative property
	G	Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.): Recreation/ Entertainment

Period of Significance: 1909-1967

Significant Dates: 1909, 1915, 1920

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above): N/A

Cultural Affiliation (only if criterion D is marked above): N/A

Architect/Builder (last name, first name): N/A

Period of Significance (justification): The period of significance begins with when the park opened in 1909 and ends with the current 50 year cutoff of 1967. The park has continually been used by locals and visitors alike since it was built and continues to be used today.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary): N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Bogue Falaya Park is significant under Criterion A for recreation and entertainment as the park has provided a recreational space that was not only used by locals, but residents of New Orleans as well, for over 100 years. The historic resources within the park have been continually used by residents and visitors and retain a high degree of integrity. The park itself provides a rural oasis within the city of Covington away from the hustle and bustle of the downtown area. The period of significance for the park is 1909-1967, in accordance with the 50 year cutoff, although the park continues to this day to be a significant recreational resource for the community

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Brief History of Covington

The town of Covington was established in 1813 on land that was donated by John Wharton Collins. The town, originally the town of Wharton, was named for his grandfather but renamed Covington in 1816 after General Leonard Covington¹. Covington is situated within St. Tammany Parish, which has a rich history. A long history prior to European settlement, archaeological evidence suggests that native populations inhabited the land around 1600 B.C and onward. For some time, the area was dominated by the Choctaw nation, from which language many of the names of the region are based. French settlers were among the first Europeans to inhabit the land, but eventually ceded to the Spanish in 1762. The area thrived with industry in the antebellum years as this area was a major port for goods to New Orleans. The town suffered during the Civil War and Reconstruction like many southern towns.²

The town's major exports and resources in the early to mid-19th century were lumber from the ample forests in the area and brick that was produced by firing the clay that was abundant along the Bogue Falaya Riverbanks. Covington was also a major port and shipped these and other commodities to New Orleans. Eventually the city turned to its own land and cotton production. At one time, Covington was a sizeable cotton producer and served as a stopping point for all goods coming from the "hinterland" to New Orleans and to the Gulf. The river was well traveled and many people began to build homes along its banks. In the mid-19th century there were four mills along the banks of the river within the boundaries of Covington. All types of boats traveled this river including paddle rafts, schooners, leisure craft, and eventually steamboats. Covington was the largest port in southern Louisiana at one point in its history due to its waterway access to Lake Pontchartrain and eventually New Orleans.³ At this same time, not only were goods transported from Covington via the Bogue Falaya, but also the US Mail to New Orleans, which also offered services of delivering people. In 1940, it was 25 cents to travel from Covington to New Orleans on the steamers.⁴

¹ David Arbo, *Covington* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Pub., 2011).7.

² John R. Kemp and S. Harvey Colvin, Jr., *St. Tammany 1885-1945: A Photographic Essay* (Mandeville, LA: St. Tammany Historical Society Gazette, 1981). 1-2.

³ Ibid. 9.

⁴ Howard Nichols, *Stories of a Rivertown: Covington Louisiana at Two Hundred Years* (Covington, LA: Red Bluff Press, 2014).9.

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Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation - The Bogue Falaya River and Bogue Falaya Park

The Bogue Falaya River was pivotal in the development of Covington. Covington was at one point one of the major ports for cotton coming from Mississippi and Florida. In addition to cotton shipments were brick, lumber, beef, and poultry. In the early and mid-19th century, Covington was a central axis for trading and the Bogue Falaya served to link the town with Lake Pontchartrain and finally New Orleans.

Not only were goods and people moving from Covington to New Orleans, the residents of New Orleans were flocking to the Bogue Falaya riverbanks. Covington and the other Northshore⁵ towns were designated to be the 2nd healthiest place in the United States after the Civil War due to the significantly lower levels of disease related deaths. People would come to the Bogue Falaya to swim and to enjoy the clean air.⁶ Covington and the Bogue Falaya became such a prominent tourist attraction that early versions of bed and breakfasts were developed along the river and in the town to accommodate for these visitors. One such bed and breakfast was the Sunshine Cottage, featured in a postcard from the 20th century.⁷

Due to the relative health of the city of Covington and the access to the river, recreation became a large part of the Bogue Falaya and its banks. The land for the park was bought from G.R Tolson in 1908 by the City of Covington to establish a 13-acre park. The park was officially opened on July 1st, 1909.⁸ The city maintained the park from that time until 1938 when it was gifted to the State of Louisiana who managed it until 1978 when it was given back to Covington⁹.

The original pavilion was constructed in 1907 and was destroyed in a storm in 1915, which necessitated the building of the existing structure. Even prior to the formal designation of the park, this original pavilion and riverbank area was a popular destination and a source of pride for residents and a featured tourism spot. Multiple post cards were developed in this time with renderings and photographs of the pavilion. One shows visitors walking to the pavilion with their buggies parked in the grass.¹⁰

Up until the 1960s, the park was a popular swimming spot for the residents of Covington, and on the weekends, residents of New Orleans¹¹. The pavilion was used as a gathering space for visitors to the park. The pavilion offers an open space for people to gather under and, when the park was still open for swimming, it offered a counter where you could purchase a basket of swimming essentials. Behind the counter were showers and changing areas for swimmers. In the front, to the left-hand side was a concession stand where visitors could buy an assortment of refreshments. A jukebox was also in the pavilion. During the period of significance, the pavilion and park were open all night and became a place for teenagers to dance. Current residents of the town of Covington recall that on the

⁵ The towns located on the northern shore of Lake Ponchartrain are locally referred to as the Northshore, collectively. This area has long been a destination and retreat for New Orleanians and includes the towns of Covington, Mandeville, Slidell among others.

⁶ Howard Nichols, *Stories of a Rivertown: Covington Louisiana at Two Hundred Years* (Covington, LA: Red Bluff Press, 2014). 63.

⁷ Ashleigh Austin, *St. Tammany Parish Postcards: A Glimpse Back in Time* (Gretna, LA: Pelican Pub., 2005).

⁸ "Bogue Falaya," *The Times Picayune* (New Orleans), October 8, 1988.

⁹ *St. Tammany Parish Resources and Facilities*, report, Department of Public Works and Planning Division, St. Tammany Parish Development Board (State of Louisiana).35.

¹⁰ Ashleigh Austin, *St. Tammany Parish Postcards: A Glimpse Back in Time* (Gretna, LA: Pelican Pub., 2005). 61.

¹¹ *St. Tammany Parish Resources and Facilities*, report, Department of Public Works and Planning Division, St. Tammany Parish Development Board (State of Louisiana).73.

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weekends there was barely a section of beach left to lay your blanket and fondly spoke of their youth - swimming during the day and dancing with friends into the evening.

The river, as told above, was the heart and soul of both commerce and leisure in Covington for a significant amount of time and a main reason Covington became a destination spot. The river was the center of life in Covington – where people would relax, wash their clothes, and even baptize their young. This continued up to and past the development of Bogue Falaya Park.¹² The park was built to accommodate the recreation of the river. The evolution of this area into a park is a natural progression of the use of the space, as represented by the fact that the original pavilion predates the land being bought for the park by one year. Clearly, the need was there for a structure to provide shade, the needed facilities for such a popular swimming spot, and a place to gather as a community.

The vitality and popularity of the park and pavilion continued up until the late 1960s when the river became polluted and the park went into a state of disrepair. In the early 1980s, the park was reopened and in 1984, it underwent a renovation. New sand was brought in, debris was cleared away, and the pavilion was cleaned and repainted.¹³

The Bogue Falaya Park is significant because of the popularity of the park among residents of Covington and the pivotal role the pavilion played in providing services, entertainment, and a break from the heat during a time when tourism and recreation on the Northshore was at an unsurpassed rate. This park provided the main recreational access to the river and was a true center of the community during the hot months. The park and pavilion were also used for private family parties and gatherings as well as public town events throughout the year.

Today, the park is used daily by locals and visitors alike. The pavilion is still available for private rental for celebrations and gatherings and is often booked. Town-organized events are also held in the structure, such as the philharmonic music event series and the Halloween Monster Mash. The park is a source of joy and pride for all the residents of Covington and remains an important asset to the community.

The gates to the park are also significant in and of themselves and offer a piece of history about some of the residents of the town. Dr. Stevenson donated the gates in 1920 in honor of his parents and the CSS Ram Manassas. The CSS Ram Manassas was active during the Civil War as a part of the Confederate fleet. The Manassas has a unique history and was originally designed in Massachusetts as a towboat and used as a steam icebreaker. The ship was captured and purchased by Captain John Stevenson, who was the father of Dr. Stevenson. Captain Stevenson turned the icebreaker he had purchased into a ram – which is an entirely ironclad ship run by steam meant to (literally) ram other ships and to be impermeable to cannonballs. The Ram Manassas was one of the first ironclad ships built for the Confederacy. Eventually, the ship was defeated, but its story offers a unique perspective into naval warfare during the Civil War.¹⁴ This history is especially relevant to the significance of this property due to its connection to the rivers.

¹² Howard Nichols, *Stories of a Rivertown: Covington Louisiana at Two Hundred Years* (Covington, LA: Red Bluff Press, 2014). 10-11.

¹³ *Ibid.* 12.

¹⁴ "CSS Manassas," American Civil War Stories, accessed November 07, 2016, <http://www.americancivilwarstory.com/css-manassas.html>.

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The gates offer a beautiful example of brick and stone work as well as cast iron details in the cannonballs. The town appreciates and is aware of this history as was shown by the hard work that was put in to carefully restoring the gates in 2007.¹⁵

The Bogue Falaya Park has served as a key recreational facility in Covington since it was first created in 1907-08. It includes historic resources that have contributed to that recreational goal. As discussed above, it also served visitors to the city and region as a park, swimming area, and gathering place. For these reasons, it is locally significant under Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation.

Developmental History/Additional historic context information

The town has plans to revitalize the park in the coming years and has developed an undisclosed master plan for these renovations. The plan may include a boardwalk, a new or rehabilitated playground area, a boat launch for paddleboats, and a concert stage. A main purpose of this plan is to initiate a flood and erosion control program to stabilize the landscape. The plan will retain all the contributing features of the park and seeks to highlight its past as well as its future.¹⁶

9. Major Bibliographical Resources

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Ackle, Leslie. "Bogue Falaya Endeavor Looks to Restore Columns." *St. Tammany News* (Covington), May 9, 2007.
- Allen, Heath. "Upgrade Planned for Bogue Falaya Park in Covington." WDSU. 2016. Accessed December 01, 2016. <http://www.wdsu.com/article/upgrade-planned-for-bogue-falaya-park-in-covington/3608943>.
- Arbo, David. *Covington*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Pub., 2011._
- "Bogue Falaya." *The Times Picayune* (New Orleans), October 8, 1988
- "CSS Manassas." American Civil War Stories. Accessed November 07, 2016. <http://www.americancivilwarstory.com/css-manassas.html>.
- Kemp, John R., and S. Harvey Colvin, Jr. *St. Tammany 1885-1945: A Photographic Essay*. Mandeville, LA: St. Tammany Historical Society Gazette, 1981.
- Nichols, Howard. *Stories of a Rivertown: Covington Louisiana at Two Hundred Years*. Covington, LA: Red Bluff Press, 2014.
- St. Tammany Parish Resources and Facilities*. Report. Department of Public Works and Planning Division, St. Tammany Parish Development Board. State of Louisiana. 35.

¹⁵ Leslie Ackle, "Bogue Falaya Endeavor Looks to Restore Columns," *St. Tammany News* (Covington), May 9, 2007

¹⁶ Heath Allen, "Upgrade Planned for Bogue Falaya Park in Covington," WDSU, 2016, accessed December 01, 2016, <http://www.wdsu.com/article/upgrade-planned-for-bogue-falaya-park-in-covington/3608943>.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property: 13 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 30.472197 | Longitude: -90.094772 |
| 2. Latitude: 30.472197 | Longitude: -90.094246 |
| 3. Latitude: 30.470776 | Longitude: -90.092621 |
| 4. Latitude: 30.469757 | Longitude: -90.09343 |
| 5. Latitude: 30.46946 | Longitude: -90.094233 |
| 6. Latitude: 30.470594 | Longitude: -90.096039 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of the property are defined in the corresponding map labeled Bogue Falaya Boundary Map. The points indicated are those that are reflected in the above latitude and longitude coordinates. Additionally, the boundary of the park is marked on the east side by the Bogue Falaya River. The river will serve as a natural boundary for this side of the park. The other boundaries are defined by their coordinates in the corresponding map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were selected based on the current boundary lines of the park. These also represent the historic boundaries of the park.

Bogue, Falaya, Park
Name of Property

St Tammany Parish, LA
County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Emily Butler
organization: N/A
street & number: 2314 Jefferson Ave A
city or town: New Orleans state: LA zip code: 70115
e-mail: ebutler4@tulane.edu
telephone: 412-418-3140
date: 12/5/2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Bogue Falaya Park
City or Vicinity: Covington
County: St. Tammany Parish
State: Louisiana
Name of Photographer: Emily Butler
Date of Photographs: 10/22/2016, 12/5/2016

1 of 19: North elevation Bogue Falaya Park Pavilion; camera facing southwest.

2 of 19: West elevation Bogue Falaya Park Pavilion; camera facing southeast.

3 of 19: East elevation Bogue Falaya Park Pavilion; camera facing northwest.

4 of 19: Interior facing north, Bogue Falaya Park Pavilion.

5 of 19: Interior view facing northwest of restroom corridor of Bogue Falaya Park Pavilion.

6 of 19: Interior view facing southern wall with doors to original rental area visible Bogue Falaya Park Pavilion.

Bogue, Falaya, Park
Name of Property

St Tammany Parish, LA
County and State

7 of 19: Head on view of wheelchair ramp on east side of Bogue Falaya Park Pavilion; camera facing southwest.

8 of 19: View of former concession stand with separate entrance, now storage facility on east side of Bogue Falaya Pavilion; camera facing southwest.

9 of 19: East wall of interior featuring door to former concession stand entrance of Bogue Falaya Park Pavilion; camera facing southeast.

10 of 19: View of rear of pavilion from east side showing new construction storage buildings of Bogue Falaya Park Pavilion; camera facing northwest.

11 of 19: Front view of stone construction on east entrance gate of Bogue Falaya Park; camera facing southeast.

12 of 19: Front elevation of east gate showing foundation, brick coursing, plaque placement, and cannonball detail; camera facing east-southeast.

13 of 19: Close-up of marble plaque on front elevation of east entrance gate of Bogue Falaya Park; camera facing southeast.

14 of 19: Rear view of west entrance gate of Bogue Falaya Park; camera facing northwest.

15 of 19: Front elevation of ruins of former ancillary concession area; camera facing southeast.

16 of 19: Side elevation of ruins of former ancillary concession area; camera facing northeast.

17 of 19: View of community built wooden playground; camera facing southwest.

18 of 19: View of bank of the Bogue Falaya River showing sand and vegetation; camera facing northeast.

19 of 19: Lifeguard chair on bank of Bogue Falaya River; camera facing northeast.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Bogue Falaya Park, St. Tammany Parish, LA



Latitude: 30.470749 Longitude: -90.093787

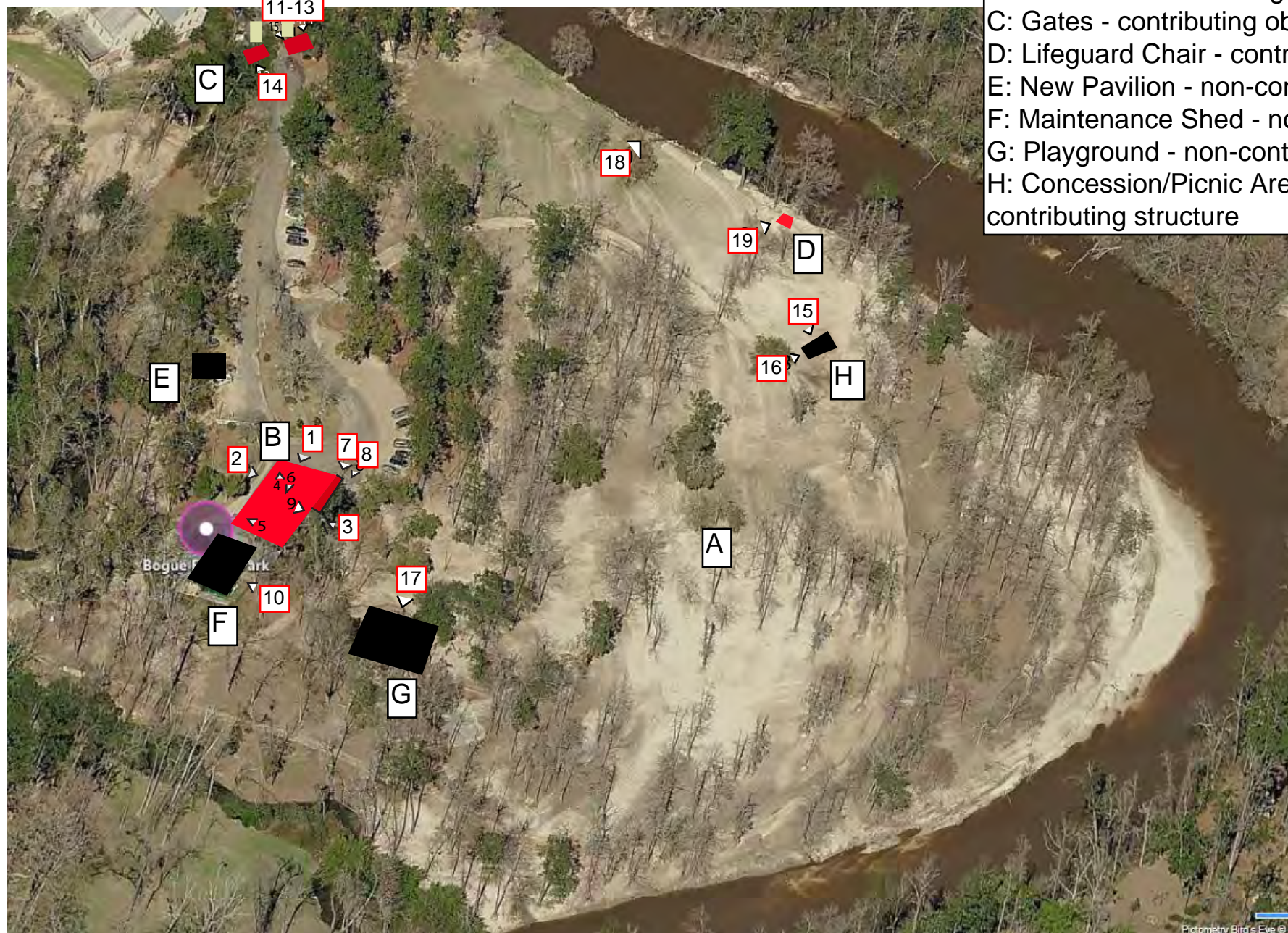
BOGUE FALAYA PARK
COVINGTON, LOUISIANA
BOUNDARY MAP
EMILY BUTLER





*Numbers correspond to Latitude/longitude coordinates on nomination form



- A: Bogue Falaya Park - contributing site
- B: Pavillion - contributing building
- C: Gates - contributing object
- D: Lifeguard Chair - contributing object
- E: New Pavilion - non-contributing building
- F: Maintenance Shed - non-contributing building
- G: Playground - non-contributing site
- H: Concession/Picnic Area ruins - non-contributing structure



Legend

-  Contributing
-  Non-Contributing

Note: Entire Landscape
is Contributing



NO SMOKING
NO BALLS
NO SKATES
NO SKATEBOARDS
IN PAVILION



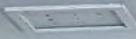
NO
PARKING
ANY
TIME



NO SMOKING
NO DRUGS
NO ALCOHOL
NO WEAPONS
NO FIREARMS


















IN THE CITY OF
DE STEV
1920

S/D

124



MY PARENTS
REJECTORS OF THE
REBEL RAMMATHASSAS,
DEFENDER OF LOUISIANA
IN THE CIVIL WAR.
DE STEVENSON,
1920

BOGUE FALAYA
WAYSIDE PARK



MY PARENTS,
PROJECTORS OF THE
REBEL RAM MANASSAS,
DEFENDER OF LOUISIANA
IN THE CIVIL WAR.
DR STEVENSON,
1920





NO
TRESPASSING





CENICITY PLAYGROUND

NO PETS ALLOWED



NO SWIMMING ANYTIME



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/7/2017 Date of Pending List: 8/2/2017 Date of 16th Day: 8/17/2017 Date of 45th Day: 8/21/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 8/17/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



BILLY NUNGESSER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

RENNIE S. BURAS, II
DEPUTY SECRETARY

PHIL BOGGAN
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

January 23, 2017

Nahketah Bagby
PO Box 778
Covington, LA 70434

Dear Ms. Bagby:

We are pleased to inform you that the historic property listed will be considered by the State National Register Review Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

Bogue Falaya Park
St. Tammany Parish, LA

The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing on the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Listing of a property provides recognition of its historic significance and assures protective review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property. If the property is listed on the National Register, tax credits for rehabilitation and other beneficial provisions may apply. Listing in the National Register does not place limitations on the property by the federal or state government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The government will not attach restrictive covenants to the property or seek to acquire them. A draft copy of the nomination and attachment is included with this letter.

One of your responsibilities as a Certified Local Government (CLG) is to review pending National Register nominations of properties within your community. This is required, in part, to detect any errors in fact, but also to provide local insight or knowledge concerning the property. I hope that you will consider the nomination for this property at your next meeting. After providing a reasonable opportunity for public comment, the Covington Historic District Commission shall fill out the attached CLG review form as to whether or not, in their opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. Within 60 calendar days of notice from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the chief elected official shall transmit their report to the SHPO. If the SHPO does not receive the report and recommendation within 60 calendar days, the nomination process will continue. All comments received will be forwarded to the SHPO Director and the National Register Review Committee for consideration along with the nomination.

We have scheduled the nomination for presentation to the National Register Review Committee on **Thursday, April 6, 2017**, and would like to receive your comments by that time in fulfillment of the comment period. This letter serves as notification initiating the sixty-day comment period.

You are invited to attend the National Register Review Committee meeting at which the nomination will be officially considered. The location and time have not been confirmed yet, but will be found on our

Nahketah Bagby
January 23, 2017
Page 2

website. Should you have any questions about this nomination before March 17, 2017, please contact Jessica Richardson at 225-219-4595 or at jrichardson@crt.la.gov. For any questions after March 17, please contact Nicole Hobson-Morris at 225-342-8172 or nmorris@crt.la.gov.

Thanks,



Phil Boggan
State Historic Preservation Officer

**COVINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT COMMISSION REPORT FOR:
BOGUE FALAYA PARK
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION**

NAME OF CLG: City of Covington, LA

PROPERTY NAME: Bogue Falaya Park

PROPERTY ADDRESS: 213 Park Dr. Covington, LA 70433

DATE SENT: March 18, 2017

DATE OF NATIONAL REGISTER REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING: April 6, 2017

Does the nomination meet the Criteria for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places?

Yes No Criterion: A B C D

Has public comment been included? Yes No Explain: At the February 14, 2017 Covington Historic Commission's meeting, Emily Butler (Tulane University Graduate Student) reviewed the nomination application with the Commission. A public notice regarding the nomination, being on the Commission's March 14, 2017 agenda for a recommendation, ran in the St. Tammany Farmer (Official Journal) on March 2, 2017 and March 9, 2017. No public comments have been submitted to the Covington Historic District Commission and no public comments were made at the March 14, 2017 meeting.

Also, Emily Butler made a presentation regarding the nomination to the Covington Heritage Foundation at their meeting on February 21, 2017. Those in attendance were in favor the nomination. No formal comments were submitted.

The Commission recommends that the property or properties should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Commission would like to make the following recommendations regarding the nomination (use additional sheets if necessary): **Recommends approval of the Bogue Falaya Park's nomination.**

The Commission recommends that the property or properties should not be listed on the National Register of Historic Places for the following reasons:

The Commission chooses not to make a recommendation on this nomination for the following reasons:

Peter J. Link
Historic District Commission Chair (Print Name)

Peter Link 3/14/17
Signature Date

Michael B Cooper
Chief Elected Official (Print Name) MAYOR

Michael B Cooper 3/15/2017
Signature Date



BILLY NUNGESSER
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

State of Louisiana
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, RECREATION & TOURISM
OFFICE OF CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

July 5, 2017

TO: Mr. James Gabbert, National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228, 1849 C St, NW, Washington, DC 20240

FROM: Jessica Richardson, National Register Coordinator
Louisiana Division of Historic Preservation

RE: Bogue Falaya Park, St. Tammany Parish, LA

Jim,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Bogue Falaya Park to the National Register of Historic Places. The second disk contains the photographs of the property in TIF format. Should you have any questions, please contact me at 225-219-4595 or jrichardson@crt.la.gov.

Thanks,

Jessica 

Enclosures:

- CD with PDF of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- CD with electronic images (tif format)
- Physical Transmission Letter
- Physical Signature Page, with original signature
- Other:

Comments:

- _____ Please ensure that this nomination receives substantive review
- _____ This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- _____ The enclosed owner(s) objection(s) do _____ do not _____
- _____ constitute a majority of property owners.
- _____ Other: